

hereby designate the period of April 18 through April 24, 1971, as Earth Week.

I call upon the Governors of the several States to encourage observance of this period and its purposes through appropriate ceremonies and to give special consideration to means of educating our citizens to the preservation of our environment.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-fifth.

RICHARD NIXON.

**THE 57 SENATORS WHO HAVE COSPONSORED
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 15, FOR EARTH
WEEK**

Howard Baker (R) Tenn.
Birch Bayh (D) Ind.
J. Glenn Beall (R) Md.
Henry Bellmon (R) Okla.
Alan Bible (D) Nev.
J. Caleb Boggs (R) Del.
Quentin Burdick (D) N. Dak.
Robert Byrd (D) W. Va.
Howard Cannon (D) Nev.
Clifford Case (R) N. J.
Frank Church (D) Idaho.
Norris Cotton (R) N. H.
Alan Cranston (D) Calif.
Peter Dominick (R) Colo.
Thomas Eagleton (D) Mo.
J. William Fulbright (D) Ark.
Mike Gravel (D) Alaska.
Edward Gurney (R) Fla.
Fred Harris (D) Okla.
Philip Hart (D) Mich.
Vance Hartke (D) Ind.
Mark Hatfield (R) Oreg.
Harold Hughes (D) Iowa.
Hubert Humphrey (D) Minn.
Daniel Inouye (D) Hawaii.
Henry Jackson (D) Wash.
Jacob Javits (R) N.Y.
B. Everett Jordan (D) N. C.
Harrison Williams (D) N. J.
Edward Kennedy (D) Mass.
Warren Magnuson (D) Wash.
Mike Mansfield (D) Mont.
Charles Mathias (R) Md.
Gale McGee (D) Wyo.
George McGovern (D) S. Dak.
Thomas McIntyre (D) N. H.
Jack Miller (R) Iowa.
Walter Mondale (D) Minn.
Joseph Montoya (D) N. Mex.
Frank Moss (D) Wash.
Edmund Muskie (D) Maine.
Robert Packwood (R) Oreg.
John Pastore (D) R.I.
Clairborne Pell (D) R. I.
Charles Percy (R) Ill.
William Proxmire (D) Wis.
Jennings Randolph (D) W. Va.
Abraham Ribicoff (D) Conn.
William Roth (R) Del.
Richard Schweiker (R) Pa.
William Spong (D) Va.
Ted Stevens (R) Alaska.
Adlai Stevenson (D) Ill.
Robert Taft (R) Ohio.
Strom Thurmond (R) S. C.
John Tower (R) Texas.
John Tunney (D) Calif.

**THE 40 STATES WHOSE GOVERNORS HAVE ISSUED
EARTH WEEK PROCLAMATIONS**

Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska.

Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 457

(Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

RELIEF FUNDS FOR EAST PAKISTAN REFUGEES

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, the Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees has been having some very searching hearings on the problems in East Pakistan.

These hearings have all too clearly pointed up the awesome suffering of the millions of East Pakistanis who have fled to India as well as of those who have remained in East Pakistan.

Human suffering is not a novel condition in this area, one of the most densely populated rural areas in the world. The November 1970 cyclone disaster followed by the floods and the civil disturbances have exacerbated that, at best, precarious existence of these peoples.

While to date our Government has contributed over \$83 million to the international relief effort in India alone—\$35.5 million in cash and \$47.7 million in Public Law 480 food—there is still much to be done to alleviate the condition of the East Pakistani refugees in India.

To help alleviate the starvation and suffering in East Pakistan, the United States, to date, as part of its contribution to the \$143 million in dollars and food being distributed by the U.N. has provided over a million tons of food and \$9 million toward U.N. operating costs, cost of other relief supplies and for chartering vessels to distribute these supplies. We have also made available \$13.5 million equivalent in rupees for U.N. relief assistance and for work programs to generate self-help and employment in East Pakistan.

But, that too is not enough.

Verily, we must do more.

The House of Representatives foresaw the need developing in this area when the Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 was before its Committee on Foreign Relations this summer.

They amended H.R. 9910 to authorize \$100 million to be appropriated to the President for fiscal year 1972 for use in providing assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan and for humanitarian relief in East Pakistan, the funds to remain available until expended. With such amendment, the bill passed the House on August 3, 1971.

By October 1, 1971, President Nixon recognized that this \$100 million would be inadequate. He requested that Congress raise the figure to \$250 million.

In his statement the President commented:

The United States has been deeply concerned over the situation in South Asia both on humanitarian grounds and because of the implications for peace.

Recent events in East Pakistan, compounding the destruction from natural disasters, have led to widespread human suffering. Unchecked, this situation could drift toward a state of anarchy in the form of a civil war. It is a primary objective of the Administration to relieve suffering and help avert such a situation.

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Acting on its mandate as the conscience of the world community, the United Nations, under the leadership of the Secretary General, has focused concern on the plight of those who are caught in this situation. Through its special missions in Dacca and New Delhi, the United Nations has also provided the operational framework for channeling relief supplies to the millions who need them both in India and in East Pakistan.

Many countries and private donors are responding to this enormous challenge. The United States has already provided substantial amounts of food and foreign exchange to support the programs of the United Nations in aid of the millions of refugees in India and the millions who could face starvation in East Pakistan.

But more needs to be done—by the United States and by other donors. The costs of dealing with this problem through this fiscal year are expected to be over a billion dollars, far beyond the means of India and Pakistan. The House of Representatives early recognized the need for unusual humanitarian relief for South Asia and on August 3, 1971, authorized \$100 million in additional funds under the Foreign Assistance Act. Since that time, however, the magnitude of the need has grown. It is also important that we be able to play our proper role promptly if contingencies in the relief operation arise.

Together with food supplied under Public Law 480, these funds (\$250 million) will enable us to do our share in mitigating the effects of this human crisis, and thus help avert the deeper tragedies that all too easily could follow.

H.R. 9910 is now being marked up by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

I am therefore submitting this amendment to H.R. 9910 to meet the currently foreseeable needs of the East Pakistanis, be they refugees in India or in need of humanitarian relief in East Pakistan. This amendment authorizes an appropriation of \$250 million, thus meeting at least the presently foreseeable needs of these people so as to relieve their suffering. The funds to remain available until expended.

I urge Senators to support this amendment to H.R. 9910.

AMENDMENT NO. 458

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I am today introducing an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act which would put an absolute ceiling on the number of Americans who could be assigned to Cambodia. My amendment would essentially freeze current personnel levels.

There are currently 50 U.S. military men assigned to the military equipment delivery team—MEDT—in Cambodia and 24 servicemen in the office of the American military attaché. Additionally, 10 marine guards protect the U.S. Embassy, and at any given time up to 15 American military men assigned elsewhere are in Cambodia on temporary duty.

Taking into account these 84 military men permanently stationed in Cambodia and allowing the current level of temporary duty personnel of about 15, the Case amendment sets a limitation of 100 U.S. military men in Cambodia, whether permanent or temporary.

There are also 47 Americans assigned to the civilian part of the American Embassy, and the Case amendment would put a ceiling of 50 on these personnel.

I have become increasingly alarmed by recent reports of the expanding American mission in Cambodia. Congress clearly spoke its mind on this matter last year when it prohibited American military advisers—and combat troops—in Cambodia. But with a \$185 million program of military assistance in fiscal 1971 and a projected \$200 million program in fiscal 1972, the administration has felt it necessary to send a military equipment delivery team—MEDT—to Cambodia.

A year ago only six men were running this program, but the number has been steadily augmented since then. In July, the MEDT ceiling was increased from 23 to 50 and I have learned from reliable sources that at that time the Pentagon had requested an increase to nearly 100.

I have also learned that many on the civilian side of our Government had opposed any increase at all, since they felt that the 23 MEDT men then in Cambodia could handle the job.

The administration's stated policy in Cambodia has been to avoid either a commitment to the Cambodian Government or a high level of American involvement. I wholeheartedly support this policy.

What I am trying to avoid is increased American involvement through an increased American presence. A year ago our officials in Cambodia extolled our low profile there and said their aim was to keep the American Embassy so small that all officials and their families could be evacuated on one airplane. Well, we are now into at least our third Boeing 707, and I am told by people in the Government who know that there is pressure for further expansion. And with further expansion, of course, would come those camp following institutions without which Americans seem almost incapable of surviving overseas. A high official of the American Embassy in Phnom Penh recently described thusly: "The next thing they'll want is military police, then a PX, then a movie house, and next thing you know there will be a thousand men here."

American involvement in Cambodia is already extremely serious. We have made the Cambodian Government almost totally dependent on us through our economic and military assistance and we are providing massive air support.

We should go no further—at least not without a firm decision by the Congress and the American people that an expanded war in Cambodia is the course our country should follow.

I cannot approve a policy of upping our commitment to Cambodia through the back door approach of sending increased numbers of Americans and then perhaps claiming—as was the case earlier in Vietnam—that we have to do more in order to protect what we have already done.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my amendment be printed in the Record.

Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that several relevant newspaper articles on Cambodia be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 458

On page 14, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following new section:

Sec. 305. Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to miscellaneous provisions, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 653. Limitations on the Number of United States Personnel in Cambodia.—The number of members of the armed forces of the United States present in Cambodia at any one time shall not exceed 100. The number of civilian officers and employees of executive agencies of the United States Government present in Cambodia at any one time shall not exceed 50. For purposes of this section, 'executive agency of the United States Government' means any agency, department, board, wholly or partly owned corporation, instrumentality, commission, or establishment within the executive branch of the United States Government."

On page 14, line 17, strike out "305" and insert in lieu thereof "306."

[From the New York Times, Sept. 20, 1971]
MILITARY GAINS GROUND IN U.S. EMBASSY IN CAMBODIA

(By Craig R. Whitney)

PNOM PENH, CAMBODIA, September 17.—United States Embassy officials who wanted to keep the supporting American military presence here down to a bare handful have lost some ground that they considered important.

These Americans, led by Jonathan F. Ladd, the embassy political-military counselor and former commander of United States Army Special Forces in Vietnam, have been outmaneuvered, and now, according to diplomatic sources, have less influence in the embassy than the 50-man Military Equipment Delivery Team headed by Brig. Gen. Theodore C. Mataxis.

General Mataxis, who used to spend a couple of days a week in Phnompenh and the rest in Saigon, has now moved to Phnompenh with his staff and has more than doubled the size of the Phnompenh contingent of the team. When it moved to Cambodia in January he had 16 men. In May it was expanded to 23.

There are also 63 other men attached to the team but based in South Vietnam, where most Cambodian soldiers get their basic training from the South Vietnamese and are issued equipment—field radios, M-16 rifles, and uniforms—by the Americans. The total of 113 men in Phnompenh and Saigon has been the same since May.

Helped by the equipment, the Cambodian Army has been winning back some territory lost to the enemy.

American military advisers were prohibited in Cambodia by Congress last year. According to a United States official in Phnompenh, the members of military equipment delivery team are not advisers, and are not engaged in training Cambodian troops. "They perform a certain logistic advisory function, seeing that the right equipment gets to the right units and is used 'properly,'" the official said.

FACT SHEET ISSUED

A Department of Defense fact sheet issued in Saigon today and in Washington yesterday emphasized that the team is "operating with the Congressional approved military body" and said that it was deliberately organized with a lower number of personnel than would eventually be needed.

In addition to the team's members there are 25 servicemen in the office of American military attache, Col. Harry O. Amos.

So far that is all, but one disgruntled adviser here said the other day, "the next thing they

will want is M.P.'s, then a PX, then a movie-house, and next thing you know there will be a thousand men here."

Authoritative American sources here say that is not likely, but the pressure is on the embassy for still more staff members. The team, while operating under the supervision of Ambassador Emory C. Swank, comes under the commander in chief of the Pacific in Hawaii.

The American military aid program last year consisted of \$180-million, which included both the expenses of training and equipping Cambodian troops in South Vietnam and delivering other equipment to Cambodia.

This year's request by the Administration is for \$200-million, 60 per cent of which goes toward ammunition.

"The guidance from Washington is to help them maintain a light infantry force, modestly supported by artillery and air," one aide said. "In other words, not to make them a conquering army."

The Cambodians have been given six helicopters and six T-28 propeller-driven bombers. They also get air support from American jets based in Vietnam and Thailand. The money for those air strikes is not accountable to the military assistance program here.

According to official sources, the team members make field trips in unmarked American helicopters that come from Vietnam but only to inspect the military equipment and how it is used. Before each trip Ambassador Swank is informed, the sources say.

The four officers on Colonel Amos's staff also make field trips to gather information, the sources said. Colonel Amos does not wear a uniform in Phnompenh but in his second floor office last week several majors in combat green uniforms came in to make reports.

"Those guys have to grit their teeth when they can't advise," one civilian observer said. "Now they've got a flag officer here, next they will want a major general, then a lieutenant general, and it'll end up being MACC," or Military Assistance Command Cambodia.

So far, however, the Cambodians have not asked for that, and Ambassador Swank, an advocate of the low profile for the American presence here, is likely to hold the day—at least for now.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 12, 1971]

CAMBODIA PLANS U.S.-AIDED DRIVE

(By Murrey Marder)

Cambodia is planning a winter offensive with "American air cover" and South Vietnamese ground support against Vietnamese Communist forces, Acting Prime Minister Siaoowath Sirik Matak said her yesterday.

The Cambodian general told a press conference that he was "worried" before he left his capital of Phnom Penh that the United States might "withdraw all troops from South Vietnam." One of his associates quickly interjected, "In the near future."

"But after seeing President Nixon" on Tuesday, Sirik Matak said through an interpreter, this "worry is over."

Sirik Matak said that Cambodia is now discussing plans with the United States for the intended "dry season" offensive whose objective will be to recapture four provinces in the north and northeast now controlled by North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces.

This operation "will require American air cover" plus reinforcing South Vietnamese troops, he said. The dry season in Cambodia begins in the November-December period.

U.S. officials neither denied nor disputed what Sirik Matak told newsmen in a morning meeting. The Cambodian leader, who also serves as his nation's defense minister, conferred over lunch yesterday with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and other U.S. military planners.

Government spokesmen said afterward that the meeting with Sirik Matak